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Telephone Calls. Business Office ..... 238 | Editorial Rooms .... 242 EVERYBODY can afford to take a day off especially when it is the day we celebrate.

THIS is the 4th of July, and it is a Harrison day. It is perfectly proper to holler.

THE squids have about ceased their drivel against Harrison. Somebody has told them this was not to be a "squid" campaign.

CLEVELAND and Thurman ratification meetings are still talked of, but somehow they fail to materialize. Enthusiasm can't be made to

THE Sentinel is afraid to-day's demonstration will be taken for a Harrison rally. Perhaps so, but there is no danger that it will be mistaken for a Cleveland ratification.

THE Sentinel should put down sawdust in front of its premises to deaden the sound. The procession is likely to go right along, irrespective of the irritated nerves of our esteemed contemporary.

THE Senticel is in a bad humor. This is a very unfortunate state of mind to be in right on the eve of a glorious Fourth and in torrid midsummer weather. The Sentinel will hardly be able to celebrate properly.

Anxious Democratic organs need have no fears that Mr. Cleveland's private record is to be dragged into public view in this campaign. His public record furnishes sufficient ammunition for all practical purposes.

THIS is to be a clean campaign. There are no stains on the Republican candidate, and a coat of whitewash which will probably last without chipping until November covers his opponent. Let us be glad at the prospect.

THE flag that flies to-day is the Republican campaign banner-

"The star-spangled banner, Oh, long may it wave. O'er the land of the free, And the home of the brave."

WHAT does the McNeal company want with the streets named in the Dudley electric-motor charter? Do they expect to parallel these streets? Why do not they ask for the streets and avenues occupied by the old company?

Sentinel's advice, and refrain from participating the demonstrations of the day for fear they will be suspected of helping along the Harrison enthusiasm. They are few, however, and never will be missed.

If the Sentinel expects to keep up its pres ent state of fury through the campaign, the services of Pasteur will be in demand long before November. No organ can possibly be as mad for four months as the Sentinel has been for a week, and escape rabies.

SOMEHOW or other, the Democratic organs which are having so much to say about the labor question do not bring in Grover Cleveland's record on that subject by way of illustration. Come to think of it, perhaps it is like his war record, and there is none.

THE remark from Democratic lips, "I can't stand free trade and will have to support Harrison," is getting monotonous from frequent repetition, but the accessions to Republican ranks are none the less welcome. Come in brethren; join the party that believes in protecting American rights and feel yourselves

WHOEVER heard of any speeches made by Grover Cleveland on the labor question, the Irish question, or, in fact, any subject of current interest? Such topics are not treated of satisfactorily in the encyclopedias, and of course he could not be expected to say much about them; but it does not appear that he ever said anything.

MRS. HENDRICKS doesn't think there is much in State pride. And yet, as a matter of fact, the only time the Democrats carried the State of Indiana in a presidential election was when Mr. Hendricks was on the ticket. Indiana went for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864. for Grant in 1868 and 1872, for Tilden and Hendricks in 1876, for Garfield in 1880, and for Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884. Mrs. Hendricks should cherish the fact that the people of Indiana had pride enough in her band to give him the electoral vote of State when he was a national candidate.

HERE in Indiana it has never been charged that Judge Turple owed his seat to crime.

-The Sentinel. Where has the Sentinel been all this time? Here in Indiana it has not only been charged, but proved beyond a peradventure, that Judge Turpie owes his seat to a crime as bold and infamous as that for which Coy and Bern- | plain for argument. The action of the Presi- | did. He had a pay-mi

hamer are now serving a term in the penitentiary. From the night of the election down to the day of the alleged election of Mr. Turpie, the Democratic managers were engaged in a conspiracy to steal a seat in the United States Senate, which involved changes in election returns, false records, perjury, attempted bribery, revolution, intimidation, the overthrow of popular elections, the unseating of legally-elected members of the Legislature, the violation of the Constitution, and the defiance of statutory law. Has the Sentinel gone daft, or does it propose to become a humorous paper in this campaign?

"THE idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. \* \* \* The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low." -BENJAMIN HARRISON.

#### NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The one distinctively and exclusively American holiday is at hand again, and will be remembered by Americans at home and abroad with the usual demonstrations of patriotic regard. If these demonstrations are apt to be somewhat noisy and effusive, it does not follow that they are not based on honest feeling. There is an abundance of genuine patriotism among the American people, as events have shown, and if it sometimes takes queer forms in "off years," it is pretty sure to take the right one when the test comes.

The best feature of modern celebrations is the conspicuous recognition of the national flag. Before the war it was comparatively a rare thing to see it. Not that it was in disfavor, but it was not in common use. The war popularized the flag in every way, and now thousands of people wave or wear it where scores used to. It is not enough to sing of the star-spangled banner. Men, women and children must learn to know and love it as a visible emblem of national authority and power.

We call the Fourth of July "Independence day," and the "National birth-day." These are good phrases, but it is well enough to remember that they have a meaning. The Declaration of Independence meant an assertion of separate national existence, a distinct national character, and peculiar national destiny. It meant dissolving partnership with other nations, and setting up in business for ourselves. The national birth-day marked the beginning of a new career, and the inauguration of a new national policy. If it did not mean this it meant very little.

There is no better day to revive the spirit of '76, and to declare anew our devotion to everything distinctively American-to the Constitution and laws, to free government, to manhood suffrage, to honest elections, to free labor and free schools, to American institutions and ideas, to the protection of American industries, to American wages for American workmen, and American markets for American producers. This is a distinctively American platform, very flower and fruit of the Declaration of Independence. In what respect are we independent if we are to be made a tail to the British kite? What signifies a national birthday if we are only born to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for other nationalities and other peoples? This is a year in which the American people will have an opportunity at the polls to make a new declaration of independence, or a declaration of dependence, and a little of the spirit of '76 may help to a right solution of the question.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. \* \* \* \* The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and seld now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

PRESIDENTIAL IGNORANCE. A case of recent occurrence in Montana il lustrates President Cleveland's ignorance of law or his recklessness in violating it. The case involves a monstrous abuse of the pardoning power. The facts are as follows: One George E. Webber committed a homicide within the Territory, and was indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years, all in the court of the county where the crime was committed. To state the case in another form, Webber was not charged with the infraction of a law of the United States: his offense was not committed within a place over which her courts had jurisdiction; he was not served with process by her marshals, and he was never required to plead before her courts. The proceedings attending his conviction were entirely in the county court, and the expenses thereof were borne by the people of the county where the trial was had. Yet the President, on the petition and representations of interested parties, has pardoned the man. There never was a plainer case of usurpation of power and violation of law; whether it come from ignorance or recklessness makes no difference. The President is bound to know the law and to execute it; but in this instance, at least, he has flagrantly disregarded it. He had no jurisdiction of the case, and no more right to issue a pardon than he would have to annul a marriage or cancel a deed made according to the laws of the Territory. The pardoning power of the President extends only to offenses against the United States and to crimes tried under the acts of Congress. This was not such a case. The only official who had the pardoning power in this case was the Governor of Montana. The Constitution of the Territory says the Governor "may grant pardons and respites in cases of crimes committed against the laws of said Territory." The functions of the President and of the Governor are as distinct as possible. The Governor could not legally pardon a person convicted of an

offense against the United States, nor

can the President legally pardon one convict-

ed of any other offense. But the case is too

dent is a gross usurpation of power, and a plain violation of law. In its arbitrary spirit and disregard of law it resembles his recent order overruling Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon in a case where the Articles of War gave the latter supreme authority. These illegal acts of the President grow out of his ignorance of law and his arbitrary disposition. The President of the United States ought, at least, to know enough law not to violate it. Mr. Cleveland is not lawyer enough to construe the laws which it is his duty to enforce. To his ignorance of law he adds that kind of recklessness and disregard for it which springs from an arbitrary temper, accompanied with a feeling that no appeal lies from his acts. A man ignorant of the law may safely be intrusted with large power if he is careful and willing to ask and take advice. The arbitrary man may safely be intrusted with power if he knows and fears the law. But a man who is at once ignorant of the law, arbitrary in his temper and unwilling to ask or take advice, is a dangerous person to intrust with power. The President's pardon of this Montana criminal has excited great indignation among the people of the Territory, but, as they do not vote for President, their protest is not likely to receive any attention.

"THE American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor. "-INDI-ANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"WE must protect the wages of our labor because they are essential to the maintenance of our civilization and the manhood of the ce. To tax heavily the products of foreign industry and yet admit the cheapest kind of foreign labor to free competition within our own borders is a policy that would inevitably degrade American industry and drive our workmen from the face of the land. But such precisely is the policy to which Benja min Harrison, the Republican presidential candidate, stands committed by his record in a way from which he cannot escape.-New

The best reply to such bald-headed, idiotic lying as the above, is the following, taken from the columns of the Sacramento Record-

"We now have a statement from Congressman Morrow, than whom no man is better posted on all the anti-Chinese legislation attempted or successful. Mr. Morrow is not the man to make any mistakes in this matter. He says that not only is General Harrison opposed to the unrestricted immigration of Chinese, but that he voted for his, Morrow's restriction bill, introduced in the Senate by James G. Fair. General Harrison did more; he was an active member of the Senate committee on foreign relations that reported the bill to the Senate for passage. This was the bill that, when it came to the House, was killed by Representative Belmont's committee, 'because it was too severe,' and Belmont is a simon-pure Democrat; so, also, were a majority of the members of the committee. It was this bill, says Mr. Morrow, upon which the new treaty with China was based. Mr. Morrow adds that of his own knowledge General Harrison was with the Pacific coast in the Forty-ninth Congress upon the question of restriction and is now, and that is sufficient, as he well says."

THE Jackson (Miss.) Republican, a negr organ, in answer to a question propounded by a Democratic contemporary asking why Mississippi negroes favor a protective tariff, makes the following answer:

"It is true that Mississippi is an agricultural State. It is equally true that the negro is the laboring man. It is for this very reason that he is a Republican and in harmony with the position of the national Republican party on the question of the tariff. It is the laboring man, the wage-worker of the country, who is the most interested in this question. The Democratic policy is to reduce the condition of the laborers of this country to a level with the poorly paid, down-trodden laborers of Europe. It is the policy and mission of the Republican party to elevate and protect labor, and it is for this reason that the negro is a protectionist."

The same reasons that make the negroes protectionists in Mississippi make them so in Indiana and all other States. The colored man thinks for himself and has no mind to be put on a level with the pauper laborers of Europe. To put it briefly, he knows on which side his bread is buttered, and for that reason stays with the Republican party.

"THE Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap living. \* \* \* The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."
-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

AMONG the humors of the campaign as de-

veloped thus far may be mentioned: Copperheads, Canadians, refugees and men who sent substitutes to the war, denouncing General Harrison as "cold-blooded." because he volunteered.

Advocates of the free admission of the prodducts of Chinese and other cheap labor, la menting General Harrison's record on the Chinese question.

Late defenders of slavery, advocates of etarvation wages for American workingmen, and sympathizers with the Chicago Anarchists, attacking General Harrison as an enemy of workingmen.

Loud-mouthed howlers for the repeal of war-taxes denouncing the Republican party for favoring a repeal of internal revenue taxes rather than the destruction of American industries.

SAYS the Field and Farm, of Denver, Col. "The Harrisons are a great people, but we never suspected them of being in the cattle king business until Benjamin was nominated for President the other day. Then the fact leaked out that this grandson of his grandfather is the executive head of the Harrison Cattle Company of Montana, a concern organized by Steve Elkins."

This is one of the Chicago Tribune's lies paraded before the convention to injure Gen. Harrison's candidacy. There is not one word of truth in it. General Harrison is not interested in any cattle company to the extent of one dollar. Will the Field and Farm make the correction?

A FEW years ago, when General Harrison's present residence was being built, the contractor, who had been paid in full, absconded, leaving his workmen unpaid to a considerable amount. General Harrison was under no legal obligations to pay them, and most men would say he was under no moral on, but he

every one of the workmen, seventeen in all, the full amounts due them from the dishonest contractor. This was when he had no idea of ever being a candidate for office. Yet there are assassins who say General Harrison is an enemy of workingmen.

"HE [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIAN-APOLIS SENTINEL

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true hat whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get fair living out of the making of it, it is too OW."-BENJAMIN HARRISON

THE Journal refers to the workingmen who are opposing Harrison as "Anarchists, house-

breakers and assassins."-The Sentinel. The Journal does nothing of the kind. The Journal referred to those unpatriotic and disloyal Democratic partisans, and those socalled "labor" tricksters and traders, who tried to array prejudice against General Harrison because, in answer to the call of a Democratic Governor, he volunteered to protect life and property, as lacking only the courage and the opportunity to become houseburners and assassins in fact, as they are already in their cowardly hearts. That's what the Journal said, "and if this be treason, make the most of it." General Harrison did, in 1877, precisely what the honorable, law-abiding strikers themselves did; answered the call of the authorities to defend the public peace and protect life and property against possible attacks from Anarchists, houseburners and murderers. If the Sentinel desires to become the organ of that red-handed, red-flagged faction, if any there be, it is perfectly welcome to do so.

IT begins to appear that this campaign will be free from the disgraceful methods which characterized that of four years ago. - Atlanta Constitution.

Not if the Constitution and two or three addle-pated Cleveland organs can prevent it. The papers that have demeaned themselves by going into the degrading Chinese twaddle, and in striving to prejudice General Harrison with workingmen by a disgraceful perversion of the history of the labor troubles of 1877, are scarcely the ones to throw up a barricade in front of their candidate, and pray for "t clean campaign."

INDIANAPOLIS is coming to the front because of her splendid natural advantages and the enterprise of her people, and for no other reason. - Sentinel.

Yes; one of its natural advantages is in having a man of sufficient brains and character to attract the attention of the country. and a delegation of sufficient ability and enterprise to enforce his claims at a national convention. The Democracy tried to do something of the kind with Gray at St. Louis, but failed. The Democratic party has never been strong in natural advantages.

An investigation of the workings of high license, after a month's trial, convinces the Philadelphia Press that the actual sales have been greatly decreased, and that the remaining saloons are very far from doing the com bined business of those that have been suppressed. The net result is unquestionably, the Press says, to cut down the sale of liquor, multiply places where thirst can be quenched without alcohol and greatly lessen the apparent use of beer and spirits. The system grows in popularity.

BROTHER BARNES, the evangelist, appears to be a prophet without honor in his own State of Kentucky. A paper published down there flippantly announces the arrival of "His Entire Holiness;" urges its readers to go and get "iled," and then sympathetically, but not delicately, suggests that as he has been playing to hard luck in the South, a pressing invitation to a promising field, accompanied with a check and tickets for a family would be acceptable to the brother. Evidently the faith-cure theory and its disciples have not impressed themselves deeply upon the carnal Kentucky mind.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal WHAT is the matter with heading your editorial columns with the ticket! Don't you think it is about time? Put it up and let us see what it looks like. Congratulations. You did well.

Have you any lingering doubt as to the Journal being for the ticket? or are you afraid that you will forget the names of the candidates?

THE Prince of Wales is said to have appeared in public recently, wearing a bright red waistcoat with white spots. This was probably done to show his sympathy with the Democratic freetrade bandanna campaign in America.

### POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

A BANDANNA is a glorious thing to fight for. IT as been the Fourth of July in the city of

Indianapolis for a week past, with all that the date implies, -Boston Herald. SENATOR INGALLS and Senator Voorhees were guests of Hon. Simon Cameron at dinner or Saturday Lat, at his hospitable home at Donegil

THE Democratic organs have already made up President Harrison's Cabinet There i pothing significant about this .- Philadelphia THE Saloon Journal heartily and enthusiastic-

ally indorses the renomination of President Cleveland. The Saloon Journal knows its THE mugwump as such disappeared from the scene with the nomination of Harrison. This

year he will be a Democrat or a Republican. -Milwaukee Sentinel. No Democrat desires a public comparison o the labor record of the two candidates, nor comparative review of the two parties touching

this point -Nebraska State Journal. It is true that Harrison had a grandfather who was elected President of the United States: but you can bet your life he won's have any grandmother in the State Department.-Lansing

Ir must make President Cleveland turn green

with envy to observe the ease with which Gen. Harrison addresses each new body of visitors with a new speech without the help of an encyclopedia.—Philadelphia Inquirer. GENERAL FISK, the Prohibition candidate for President, lives in New Jersey, but is a wealthy

stock-broker, doing business in Wall street. How do Western Prohibitionists like the business of their candidate!-Chicago Journal. IT was a Lansing man who recently said to th writer: "I have children and I can't vote for

that I would have to skip it while relating to hem the history of his life. -Detroit Tribune Book agents are now selling "The Life and Public Services" of the Democratic candidates President Cleveland's campaign history also contains a full account of his wife, going much more minutely into the details of her history than that of her husband; in fact, that is about all the author had to fill the book up with.

man for President whose private record is such

-Pittsburg Chronicle. THE latest political story is that Congressman Scott is charged by the administration with the duty of driving out Mr. Randall by beating him and paid I is his district. This reminds us of the humors

of the elephant hunt. It will doubtless be very funny so long as Mesers. Cleveland and Scott continue to hunt the elephant, but it may not be so funny when the elephant begins to hunt them. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

"A DISAPPOINTING platform" is the general verdict of the Democratic papers in regard to the Republican platform. When you disappoint your enemies by a certain move, it is the best possible evidence that the move was a wise one. A CASE has very recently been reported from South Carolina of a negro whose skin turned white. He will have a better chance of getting his vote in the ballot-box during the next elec-

tion than most of his colored brethren. - Phila-

delphia North America. THE candidacy of General Harrison will be very popular in certain sections of West Virginia, where there are several influential members of the Southern branch of the Harrison family. Judge T. W. Harrison, of Clarksburg, for whose grandfather Harrison county, West Virginia, was named, is a life-long Republican, while his brother, Colonel Maybury Harrison, served gallantly as a colonel in the Confederate army, but says he will now support his dis-tinguished relative. Richard Harrison, of Weston, is editor of the Weston Democrat, but his paper is a protective organ and will take no active part in the campaign.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

GENERAL FREMONT is at Long Brauch. GLADSTONE will be eighty next birthday and

John Bright seventy-eight. MRS. KENDAL, the great English actress, is the inventor and patentee of a lamp and candleshade, from the sale of which she derives a handsome profit. It is called the "Egdam"-her own name reversed.

A conspicuous figure in a front seat at the wedding of the daughter of Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was the old pegro nurse of the bride, who has cared for no less than four generations of the family. DR. J. LELAND MILLER, of Sheffield, Mass.,

bas given \$40,000 to Williams College to found a professorship of American History, Literature and Eloquence. It will be the first professorship of its kind in the country. THE statue of Josiah Bartlett, the first signer

of the Declaration of Independence, has been cast in bronze and set up at Amesbury, Mass. where it will be dedicated on the 4th of July. It was modeled by Mr. Karl Gerhardt. THERE is a very remarkable apple tree in Rockingham county, South Carolina, it is said

which has borne fruit for a number of years

but has never been known to blossom. The

fruit, while resembling an apple in size and general appearance, tastes like a pineapple. WHEN Phil Armour, the great Chicago pork packer, travels to New York he hvariably greases the palms of engineer, conductor and palace-car conductor with \$5 notes, and to the brakemen, waiters and other train hands he gives \$2 each. No other millionaire, as far as is

known, travels in this style. "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government-I wish them carried outask nothing more." Such were the dying words of President Harrison to his Cabinet as they stood weeping around his bedside. They will be like words of inspiration to his grandson when he comes to administer the affairs of the government during the next presidential term.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, with his wife. his mother and Mr. Lloyd Osborne, sailed from San Francisco a week ago in Dr. Merritt's Casco. the largest yacht in those waters. The voyage will last seven months, and will include visits to the Marquesas islands, Otaheite and Honolulu. Mr. Stevenson will continue his literary work during the cruise, and will seek new sources of inspiration in the lands and seas he

"PRINCESS LETITIA BONAPARTE," says a writer in the American Register, "is a tall and beautiful woman, and there is a possibility that she may become the Queen of Italy. I have seen it recently asserted-I know not with how much truth-that the present Crown Prince of Italy is not very strong, and has not, humanly speaking, a very long lease of life. However that may be, this is sure, that some sudden accident (which may heaven avert!) might easily take off King Humbert and his son. Then it would be that the Prince Amadeo would be the rightful heir to the throne of Italy, and his spouse would be the Queen of Italy."

THE interest taken by possible presidential candidates in the proceedings of the Chicago convention recalls an incident during the Republican convention of 1884, in which Senator Edmunds figured. The operator in the office of the Secretary of the Senate was engaged in receiving the ballots for President. As he took them from the wires he read them aloud to the score or more of Senators and Representatives who stood around the instrument. The last of these ballots announced a victory for Blaine, 207 votes for Arthur, 7 for Logan, 15 for Hawleg. 2 for Lincoln and 41 for Edmunds, less than balf the number cast for him on the first ballot. As this vote was announced, the Senator from Vermont entered unperceived. Knitting his brows and smiling quizzically at those about him, he said: "This man Edmunds is a - of a fellow, isn't he?"

> IF a body kiss a body, Need a body cry? Well, hardly, if some other body Isn't standing by. -Washington Critic.

Illinois Likes the Nomination.

Rock Island Union. The choice for President fell, on the third ballot afterward, on Gen. Benjamin Harrison. of Indiana, one of the most gallant and intrepid of soldiers during the war; one of the most loval and stalwart of Republicans since peace was re-established on Republican lines. In man!y temperament, in directness of purpose, and the love of a devoted following he more nearly resembles our own lamented Logan than any other candidate before the convention, and though Illinois was solid and enthusiastic for another Indiana soldier, statesman and jurist who was more of the Garfield type, Illinois will be the last State in the Union to think that any mistake has been make. It is a thoroughly good nomination personally, and geographically it secures to the Republican column the doubtful

### Levi P. Morton's Honesty.

or debatable State of Indiana.

New York Press. At the beginning of the civil war the firm of Morton & Grinnell, of which Levi P. Morton was head partner, suspended and paid a dividend of 50 per cent. A few years later Mr. Morton invited his former creditors to a dinner party, and placed under each plate a check for the balance of the old debt with full interest.

These debts were all discharged by law. There was no legal obligation to pay them. Indeed many would have held that no moral duty was involved, but Levi P. Morton, with a moral sense which placed him high above any petty quibbling about his ereditors having taken their

risks, paid every dollar he owed.

That is the kind of a man the Republican party and the people of this country like to hon-

#### The Caliber of the Man. Richmond Sunday Register. As a candidate before the Legislature against

Judge Turpie, he could have won had he consented to the use of money, for there were "independent" votes for sale. But he maintained that he would never accept the office with a stain upon it. "I would not," he said to Senator Henry U. Johnson, "go back to the Senate with any question upon my election, for all the honors of the world. I could not sit in my seat and have such men as Hale, of Maine, arraign me as a briber, and venal holder of official honor, as Payne, of Ohio, did, for the wealth of the world." This is the caliber of the man, and if Benjamin Harrison is elected, the historian may take it for granted that all was accomplished in the pale of law.

#### Happy Little Speeches. Kansas City Journal.

Delegations of enthusiastic Indianians, as well as those from other States, continue to pour in on General Harrison, and he continues to make the happiest kind of speeches to them. In fact these little speeches are making hosts of friends every day for General Harrison. They are marked by the most consummate tact as well as ability. There is evidently no danger of General Harrison making a mistake.

### Odious Comparisons.

Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison are about the same age. When Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers to resist an attack upon the government Benjamin Harrison heard and responded, but Grover Cleveland did not The smell of powder disagreed with him.

### An Impressive Spectacle.

**(2)** 

Philadelphia Press Really, there is nothing more impressive than the spectacle of the Democratic party coming out from behind an illicit distillery and howling about the "free whisky" policy of the Repub-

## A VALUABLE OLD DOCUMENT

The Original Manuscript of William Henry Harrison's Inaugural Address.

The Relic of 1841 Sent to General Harrison by a Detroit Man-An Address Full of Sound Constitutional and Political Ideas.

The nomination of Gen. Harrison for the presidency has already brought to light numer ons relics and mementoes of the memorable campaign of 1840, and will doubtless call out many more. These are chiefly personal but one has just reached him which possesses rare interest and historic value. This is the original manuscript of President William Henry Harrison's inaugural address, being the copy from which he read at his innuguration on the 4th of March, 1841. This interesting relic is sent to Gen. Harrison by Col. Fred Morley, of Detroit, and the story of its preservation through all these years is interesting enough to relate.

When Gen. W. H. Harrison was elected Presi dent, in 1840, there was living at North Bend a respectable young colored man named George tiste. When the President-elect went on agton to assume the duties of his of ok De Baptiste with him as a personal fice . attendant. The 4th of March was a raw, cold day, and the President-elect wore a blue cloak for protection against the cold. Before begining to read his address he removed his cloak and handed it to De Baptiste, who was standing by, to hold. At the conclusion of his address be threw his cloak on and at the same time handed De Baptiste the manuscript to take care of. Within a month of that time the President died. The manuscript remained in the possession or

De Baptiste, who soon afterward removed to Detroit Shortly after Colonel Morley exerted himself successfully to secure the pardon of a colored man who had been sentenced to the penitentiary, as he thought, unjustly. The man was pardoned, and his subsequent good conduct justified the efforts that had been made in his behalf. This colored man was a friend of De Baptiste, and in recognition of Colonel Morley's kindness and services he gave him the manuscript which he bad carefully preserved, and which Colonel Morley, after preserving it no less carefully for many years, now sends to Gen. Benjamin Harrison. It makes twenty-two pages of large foolscap paper, written on both sides in a clear legible hand. The writing is, doubtless, that of a clerk, but there are a number of verbal changes and interlineations in President Harrison's own hand. The whole is neatly bound or tied together with narrow green ribbon.

The address is probably in print, though not easily found. The style is easy, flowing and dignified. The arrangement is good, the various topics succeeding one another in natural order. and the whole tone of the paper is that of a man who, while he felt the responsibility of his position did not shrink from it. The fundamental principles of the Constitution and government are briefly discussed, and some of the political evils of the period are referred to. The new President thought the eligibility of the chief executive to a second term a defect in the Constitution and declared that under no circumstances would be consent to serve a second term. He discussed the veto power as exercised by some of his recent predecessors, and deprecated the tendency to make it the means of an arbitrary infringement of the legislative power. Every word of this part of the message would apply with stinging force to President Cleveland, who has used the veto power far more recklessly than any President we have ever had. The following passage fits the present time:

"The influence of the executive in controlling . the freedom of the elective franchise, through the medium of the public officers, can be effectually checked, as it ought to be, by renewing the prohibition issued by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections, further than giving their own votes; and their independence at the same time be secured by an assurance of perfect immunity in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen, under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the

pliant instrument of executive will. The thousands of government officials who with Grover Cleveland's knowledge and an proval, worked for his renomination, and who are now working for his re-election, show how far we have progressed since 1841. Another topic in the message is introduced as follows:

"Upon another occasion I have given my views at some length upon the impropriety of undue executive interference in the legislation of Congress, and expressed the opinion that the article in the Constitution making it his duty to communicate information of the state of the Union, and authorizing him to recommend measures to the consideration of Congress was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and in particular that he should never be looked to for systems of financial policy."

This is good constitutional construction, but Grover Cleveland thinks differently. No President ever attempted to influence legislation to the extent that he has done, and his free-trade message is the boldest attempt ever made to formulate and dictate a financial policy. Thus do the utterances of this old address, after the lapse of almost half a century, condemn the perversions of the Constitution now being enacted. From present indications it will soon devolve upon another Harrison to rectify the political blunders of a Democratic President, and to bring the administration of the government back to plain, legal and constitutional principles.

#### The Cheap John of Politics. Philadelphia North American.

If you will scratch the outside of one of these cheap Johns you will find a broadcloth suit. either made abroad or imported in the piece. The tariff lies heavy on the fabrics affected by the demagogue. He wants to get his clothing in fashionable London or Paris, and "the iniquitous tariff" taxes him sorely.

We believe, with General Harrison, that the demand for cheaper coats involves cheaper men and women under the coat. And we believe, with him, that some things in this country are too cheap, inasmuch as the producers declare that they cannot make a decent living in producing those things. Further, it has been shown. and can always be shown, that cheap times are not always prosperous times, but are in the long run eras of low wages and sluggish trade. If we ever have cheaper clothing and cheaper necessaries of life than we have now it will be at the cost of decreased wages to the producers.

#### They Walted for Him. San Francisco Chronicle.

There are vicissitudes in clerical life in Oregon not often known in other lands. Recently the Rev. W. A. Willison started up the Clacksmas river to marry a couple who lived ten miles away. He got lost in the woods, and bride and groom sat up and waited all night for the do-m inie to appear. At cock-erow the following morning the preacher arrived, having tramped twen ty-six miles, and made the patient pair one.

### General Harrison's Biographer.

Happy the man, living or dead, who is fortunate in his biographer! General Harrison, enjoys this felicity. His life is to be written by Gen. Lew Wallace, whose fame as a literary artiet is secure. The work will not be an ordipary campaign biography, but a finished liter-ary product. General Harrison and the Republican party are to be congratulated.

### Cleveland's War Record.

Philadelphia Press. They can't say of Mr. Cleveland, as they can of General Harrison, that he disobeyed orders during the war by refusing to surrender a fugitive slave to his master. There is no such beinous offense in Mr. Cleveland's war record. His war record is perfectly white-being merely a leaf of white paper, with nothing on it but the name of his substitute, who died in the poorhouse.

### Patronizing Fereign Labor.

Omaha Republican. No money went into any American workingman's or woman's pockets for the making of Mrs. Cleveland's beautiful new dresses over which society is expected to rave. From the beinning they are the result of foreign labor.